

THE JOURNAL.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

In another column will be found the advertisement of our friend Mr. D. S. Plotner, who has opened a Hotel at New Washington. Having had occasion to stop with Mr. Plotner, a few days since, we can most heartily recommend his house to the traveling community. The pains are spared to render visitors comfortable, and his table would be a model for other hotels we visit of.

The excitement at the "Old Corner" where the blood red standard of Gen. A. M. Hillis floats on the breeze, has increased tenfold notwithstanding the hot weather, since the Gen's return from the City with another large and splendid assortment of goods. Call and look at his magnificent lot of fashionable bonnets, and black, watered, and fancy silk Mantillas.

Everything which now-a-days must be American, and of course we must have an American boarding house. JONAS S. RADEBACH having caught the spirit of the times, has just opened one on a large and comfortable scale. He invites the public to give him a call, and feels confident that he will be able to render satisfaction.

It is said that leather has recently risen from twenty to fifty per cent, nevertheless RUSSELL & CO., at Pennsville, continue to furnish it cheap as usual for cash. They have always on hand an excellent supply, and invite shoemakers, saddlers, and others, to give them a call. They pay the highest price in cash for hides.

There have been a good many complaints recently about our Clearfield market, and we are glad to learn, by a notice in another column, that our enterprising friends RADERBACH & MORROW, have determined to supply it with at least one of the indispensable luxuries, good fresh beef. The fact that Billy's Corporation has enlarged considerably since he got into the butchering business, is the best evidence of the quality of the meat.—It's cheap, fat, and tender.

Shanghai were recently in great demand, and are yet obtained with considerable difficulty. W. M. REEDY at his Poultry Yard in Curwensville, can furnish those wishing to purchase, strong, healthy, full blooded Shanghai. They are especially valuable for their good dispositions and nursing qualities. Who wants a gentleman chicken of the true grit?

The late firm of PATCHIN & SWAN have dissolved partnership, and call peremptorily upon all persons indebted to them, to call and settle up. The books are in the hands of S. C. PATCHIN. We also invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. C. PATCHIN, who has just received a splendid stock of New Goods which he will sell cheap. Give him a call.

Our friend TOM SHEA, has opened his splendid assortment of cloths, cassimers, and other dress goods. They are all, and more than Tom said about them before their arrival—and that was not a little. As he is renowned for giving his customers "fits," we have no doubt his store will be filled to overflowing, with anxious applicants for fashionable coats, jackets, and—trousers.

It is not unfrequently happens that our citizens have conveying, and land business in Philadelphia. If so, we would recommend them to call on G. W. COLADAY, Conveyancer and Land Agent, No. 3, Goldsmith's Hall.

Those desiring to purchase the most excellent city furniture, at the lowest prices, will do well to call at the splendid Ware Rooms of H. C. SCHNEIDER, 177 North Second St. Philadelphia.

Prince Paul, of Wertamburg, is now in this country selecting botanical and ornithological specimens, but we doubt if he has met, in all his travels, with more beautiful, excellent and cheap specimens of furniture, than are to be seen at the Ware Rooms of DANIEL BENNER in this borough. Call and take a look.

Although the price of leather and shoes has risen alarmingly, within a few months, yet country dealers will be agreeably surprised to discover how low they can purchase every variety of HENRY COOPER & CO., No. West Corner of 24 and Arch, Phila.

It is said that some of our Clearfield Merchants are selling Groceries, lower than they can be purchased in the cities. They will find it very difficult, however, to sell so low as FRANKLIN PLATT & CO., at 43, North Water St. Philadelphia. They have constantly on hand a splendid stock of Groceries, unsurpassed in quality and price, by any other stock in market.

All lovers of the beautiful, as well as those desiring to purchase China or Glass-ware of any description, should call at BORN & STROUD's, splendid Queensware Store, No. 26, Nor. Fourth St. Philadelphia.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with liquor, nor do we desire to be, to speak of their good or bad qualities; but WHEELER, KLINE & ELLIS, enjoy the reputation of keeping the largest and best liquor store in Philadelphia. No. 193, North Third St. Those desiring a good article for medicinal, culinary, or sacramental purposes, will do well to try them.

It is frequently difficult to obtain Account Books such as we desire, and for Justices to obtain ledgers to suit them. They are made to order at the Wholesale Book and Paper Store of J. HOLLOWAY, No. 23, North Front St. Philadelphia.

Our Blacksmiths, Merchants, and others, desiring to purchase Pigs, Bar, and other Irons, or those wishing to obtain Water Pipes, can do so at CHAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'s, No. 199, North Water St. and 54 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

Our friend GEORGE W. ORR, whose health is failing, and who fears he will be compelled to relinquish entirely his present business of Blacksmithing, calls upon those indebted to him to come forward and settle up.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1854.

Dear Journal.—"Whew, how hot it is?" is the exclamation from every one we meet this morning—and in truth the weather outside must be quite warm when in my office on the east side of the house where at all times it is shady, the thermometer stands at 90 deg. How the laboring classes stand it working out in the sun during such spells is a mystery to us, as it is as much as we can do to keep cool in the shade indulging in ice creams, sherry cobbler, and occasionally one of Rousseau's sparkling nectars, varied every two or three hours with a shower bath.

Yesterday was the glorious Fourth and a right spirited time our good folks had of it.—From a late hour on Monday evening until twelve last night, our ears were almost deafened with the banging of guns, pistols, the bursting of crackers, the fizzing of squibs, and all the various kinds of fire-works that man's ingenuity could invent, notwithstanding Mayor Conrad's Proclamation to the contrary; indeed, it was carried to such excess that it was worth one's neck to ride through our streets.

The ceremonies of the day commenced with the firing of the usual national salute in Penn Square, and the chiming of old Christ Church and St. Peter's Bells.

About eight o'clock the Military under the command of Major Genl. PATTERSON marched through the principal streets, dismissing at 6th and Walnut, under review. Considering the absence of our crack company, the Philadelphia Greys, Capt. FRIENDLY, now on a visit to Lancaster, and the extreme heat of the weather, we never saw our volunteers look better, or parade stronger. Their fine appearance was universally remarked and commended.

A recent exciting election for Major General, had no doubt a very beneficial influence in drawing them out. Major PETER FRITZ was a candidate against Gen. PATTERSON, Gen. GEO. CADWALLADER declining. Our citizen soldiery preferred an active, capable and worthy officer, who had "done his country some service, to one was a 'fair day soldier' and all 'fuss and feathers'."

A report had been circulated a few days ago, that the Natives did not intend to permit the Irish and German volunteers to turn out, but fortunately and much to their good sense, there was no truth in the rumor. That portion of the Brigade turned out strong, and hailing the Irish brogue and the illigant German accent in giving orders, passed pretty good muster.

A company of Calithumpians, called the "Santa Anna Guards" amused our populace considerably with their unique costume, and gaily caparisoned, noble steeds, which had long since done daring deeds in oyster carts and omnibuses.

The fire company "Live Oak," of New York, were the guests of the *Mage*, who, with others of the boys were giving them a turn round town to see the Elephant.

The most amusing incident of the day was the Loco Foco mass meeting in Independence Square. The usual programme of the occasion was posted throughout the City in flaming letters that the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Hon. S. A. DOUGLASS and a host of the Loco Foco galaxy would be present to enlighten the "un-learned." But when the meeting opened, Lewis Cass was not there, Douglass was, and the places of the great luminaries were filled with the small fry of at home politicians. Nebraska and Know Nothingism, were the subjects of consideration except an occasional "burst of bottled 4th July, stereotyped thunder and eloquence." Douglass labored very hard, evidently observing that his sun was on the wane. A respectable audience was present and among them we observed a large number of Whigs, Natives and others who had been tempted by the cool shade of the trees and the music, which added much to their comfort and gratification.

Our American fever still keeps up, spite of the warm weather. Applications are being made daily for the organizations of American Associations throughout the state, which, we understand, are being responded to as fast as possible.

Much interest is felt in regard to Clearfield the home of Bigler, assertions having been made by many of our Democrats that he would have hard work to carry it. How is it?

On Monday 3rd inst., the various minor Corporations, under the Consolidated City, organized and elected their officers, among whom I observe the election of our young friend WASH. L. BLADEN, Esq., as Secretary of the Board of Health. This is a merited, though unsolicited compliment he having been absent from the city and "Knew nothing" about it until his return a few hours previous to the organization of the Board.

Speaking of "Board of Health" reminds me of the unusual healthy state of our city.—Whilst New York, Boston and Baltimore have had several cases of malignant cholera, we have had but one or two, and those arose from excessive gluttony and imprudence in eating "pretzels" and swilling "Lager."

Since commencing the above the State House Bell has "toll'd off" violently, an alarm for fire. The National Theatre was discovered in flames. The performances were going on when one of the officers rushed around to the front doors and gently and quickly giving the alarm the house was soon cleared without injury to any one. The heat was intense, causing in a few minutes the burning of the cornice of the Girard House, which after almost superhuman exertions for two or three hours was extinguished. The flames spread rapidly;—soon the Chinese Museum was in a blaze, and before 12 o'clock the whole block from 5th to 6th and Chesnut to George Street, was on fire. A fireman was playing upon one of the burning buildings when an adjoining fell and knocked him down, injuring him severely. He sprang to his feet, took the pipe and continued his work as tho' nothing had happened.—Another while climbing his ladder, slipped and

was precipitated to the ground. He was badly hurt.—The above is but one instance of the energy, daring and heroic bearing of a Philadelphia Volunteer Fireman. Let no one talk of a Paid Department after their exertions and behaviour last night.

I see by to-days telegraphic report that FATHER RITCHIE of Washington died on Monday night. He was the oldest Editor in the United States, a vigorous and spirited writer, an honest and upright man. His only fault was his Locofocoism. Adieu.

Yours &c., SHEBOYGAN.

The recent Horrible Murder at Dandridge, Tenn. ARREST OF THE MURDERER, AND BURNING HIM ALIVE AT THE GAZE.

A correspondent of the Athens Post, under date of June 20, furnishes the following particulars of the recent horrible murder at Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee, and of the arrest and burning at the stake of the murderer:

"A tragedy has just been enacted in this vicinity more awful and horrible than has ever before occurred in any peaceful land. Elijah Moore and his wife had lived together some eight years on a farm on French Broad River, near the mouth of Chucky. They had no children. Miss LOTSPEECH, the sister of Mrs. M., was living with them. She was a young lady much esteemed by her acquaintances as amiable, prudent and modest. Moore and his wife were clever and respectable people. He owned a negro man named Tom, about 22 years of age, who had been raised in the family and admitted to many familiarities and trusts, such as are too often allowed to slaves by those who own but few. This slave and two small free negro boys, hired by Moore, worked on the farm.

The slave Tom had been insolent to the family, and especially to Miss Lotspeech, and ought to have been arrested, but Moore was desirous of having his labor in the crop at this particular time, and was, perhaps, somewhat afraid of the negro. He therefore still indulged him to live in the family. On last Wednesday evening the slave Tom, sent away the free negro boys to their mother's, not far distant, and in the night entered the house where Moore and his wife were in one bed, and Miss Lotspeech in another bed in an opposite corner of the same room. He entered the room with a lamp and axe. He struck Moore a blow on the head with the edge of the axe, causing such instant death that he did not when first discovered, appear to have moved. Several wounds, apparently given with great force with the axe, were found upon and about his head. Mrs. Moore awoke, sprang from the bed and contended with the negro in defence of her husband. The negro inflicted several wounds upon Mrs. M. similar to the one upon her husband, and lifting her from the floor, threw her upon the bed, where she died in a few minutes.

Whilst the brief contest was pending with Mrs. Moore, her sister, Miss Lotspeech, started to her relief. The negro struck her upon the arm and broke it; he then threw her upon the bed and violated her with many acts of barbarity and inhumanity not to be repeated. She resisted and fought to the last. Her screams alarmed the negro so that he killed her by a blow upon the back of her head, and then made his escape. The next day the whole neighborhood turned out upon a diligent search for the murderer, and on Sunday he was arrested, not, however, until he had received a severe flesh wound from a rifle ball. He made a full, though not voluntary confession, which is confirmed by other evidence.—On Monday, after general public notice throughout the country round, in the presence of an immense assembly, and by the expressed approbation of every individual present, the negro was chained to a stake and burned to death, and to ashes.

Pulsations of the Popular Heart.

The position of the parties just now is an anomaly. There is almost a perfect fusion of opposing elements. Extremes have met, or are meeting. The future is full of promise to the friends of Freedom. Says the Albany Journal, one of our ablest wish exchanges, FRANKLIN PIERCE went into office the chosen leader of a powerful party. The Democracy, cordial as that rendered to any man since the election of General Jackson. A happy reign was predicted; to be followed by a long succession of democratic victories. The exercise of common sagacity guided by an honest purpose, would have resulted in the fulfillment of these glowing prophecies. The whole party betrayed, severed and beaten, presented no formidable front in the National contest. Nor was the future more promising than the past. It seemed presumptuous to anticipate even a remote triumph over the disciplined and compact hosts of Loco Focoism.—Fate the folly of those in power, so that the Opposition, what the Opposition never could have done for themselves. It has obliterated almost every vestige of disaffection in their ranks, and secured to them the sympathies of masses of electors who have long stood aloof from both of the leading political organizations of the country. And the policy and measures which have thus converted the Opposition have distracted and demoralized the Democratic party. FRANKLIN PIERCE is as weak to day as John Tyler was in the second year of his presidential reign; and the indications now are that like a celebrated Executive of our own State, he will go out with even greater manumission than he came in. Nor will the Democratic party, when thrown into the minority, be cheered by the reflection that they were placed there by the advocacy of a beneficent principle. They will carry with them the odium of violated faith—a consciousness of having broken their promise, and trampled upon the fundamental principles of a Republican Government in order to extend the borders of an Institution with which the Almighty has no attribute in sympathy. Already the work of condemnation is begun. Those in power may, like those in Scripture, complain that they are "tormented before their time;" but their action has grated so harshly upon the human sympathies of the people, that they need hope for no mercy until they shall be utterly "cast out." The word of condemnation, begun in Maine has been followed up in the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire; and, with almost equal emphasis, in local outposts in other states which cast their votes for the present incumbent of the Chair of State. And these are but the "shadows of coming events." The elections soon to follow in Iowa, Indiana, &c., will be equally indicative of the utter detestation in which the action of the administration is held by the Freemen of the North. The brazen violators of solemn compacts who have leagued with the advocates of slavery in their crusades against freedom, will be taught a lesson which will not be lost upon those who shall come after them.—Telegraph.

The Wheat crop in Delaware, it is said was never more abundant.—Daily News.

Common Schools.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT. County Superintendents must examine all teachers who present themselves for that purpose, and award a certificate if found properly qualified. The examination should in all cases be a through one. Proficiency in the branches required to be taught in common schools is of course necessary, as well as some evidence of the good moral character of the applicant, and particular regard should be paid to the general knowledge of teaching and modes of instruction of the applicant.

In erecting school-houses it is the duty of Directors, first to adopt their plans and specifications, and then to let the construction of them to a competent, responsible person, at as low a rate as they can obtain or is offered to be done by such person. But in no case should they let the building of a house to an incompetent or irresponsible contractor. Who are competent and responsible, is a proper question for the decision of the directors. For any gross abuse of their powers in this regard they may be removed from office in the manner prescribed by the 9th section of the school law.

A verbal resignation of a Director, communicated to the board by himself, is as fully and legally a resignation as though it had been committed to writing.

Directors are competent witnesses to prove a contract made by them in behalf of a district.

It is the manifest intention of the school law to give every child in the State, of proper age, an opportunity of obtaining at least four months' English schooling in each year. If the Directors refuse or neglect to afford such opportunity they may be removed from office, in the 26th section of the school law.

Directors engaged in book-selling will render themselves liable to prosecution and to fine and imprisonment under the provision of the 26th section of the school law, if they sell school books.

The fact that a man is the author of a school book does not render him ineligible to the office of county superintendent, but if he assumes the duties of the office he cannot thereafter "promote the sale" of his book without rendering himself liable to the penalty imposed by the 26th section of the school law, as fully as though he was engaged in selling other school books.

The only limitation upon the amount of tax the Directors may assess, is that it shall not be more than is authorized to be assessed on the same objects for state and county purposes, nor more than is sufficient, with the other means of the district, to keep the necessary schools of the district in operation ten months, exclusive of the building tax. The amount authorized to be assessed for State and county purposes is thirteen mills per dollar.

Such notices as are officially connected with employees of those who are. They are therefore not subject to the provisions of the 26th section of the school law.

An Act of Assembly of the 17th of April last, provides "that the several districts of this Commonwealth which did not avail themselves of the provisions of the several acts of Assembly relating to common schools, and making annual appropriations to school districts upon conditions prescribed in said laws, till after the 1st day of June, A. D. 1851, but have since that time complied with all the provisions of the act above referred to, shall, in addition to the annual appropriations made under existing laws, be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per centum of all moneys paid into the treasury by such districts for State purposes for the two next ensuing school years, which money so deducted shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of school directors of such school districts, and shall be exclusively appropriated to the erection of school houses in such school districts." The same provision has been extended to the year 1854, and will continue to apply with the requisitions of the school laws referred to, prior to the first day of June, A. D. 1855. To procure the foregoing it is necessary for the district claiming the same to make proof, of a satisfactory character to the county treasurer, that it is embraced in and has complied with the provisions of said act; and then become the duty of that officer to deduct the per centum from the amount paid by such district for State purposes and pay over the same to the school district treasurer, whose receipt therefor will be received as a proper voucher on settlement of his account with the State treasurer.

School Directors are not entitled to compensation attending the trial of a convention of directors. It would be a violation of the school law for them to vote themselves compensation out of the district treasury.

To expend any portion of the funds of a school district for purposes not authorized by law would be a misdemeanor in office, for which the Directors could at any time be removed from office. It would also be an indictable offence.

Directors are not authorized to appropriate the school funds of their district to any schools except those established and maintained under the Common School Law.

The Common School Law.

The following letter from the School Department, will be found of interest to many of our readers. It was addressed to the School Directors of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, Harrisburg, June 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your School Directors cannot proceed at all, under the old law, since its repeal, and they can only proceed as authorized by the new law. If they undertake to collect duplicates they have no authority to issue, they become trespassers, and are liable as in other cases of trespass.

If duplicates issued under the old law for the school year 1855, are in the hands of Treasurers or Collectors, they should at once be withdrawn, and such as are authorized by the present law should be issued.

Your Directors should bear in mind that unless your city is organized as required by section 2d of the School Law of the 8th of May last, it will be impossible for the Superintendent to pay their share of the State appropriation, as the wards are no longer districts, and have no authority to receive the money. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. L. DIFFENBACH, Deputy Superintendent.

The Emperor Nicholas is said to have expressed considerable apprehensions of an attack on St. Petersburg, by the allies, and MOYER ULMAN feels that the crowds continually rushing to his New and Cheap Clothing Store, will take it by storm. His goods are the cheapest in the country—at least he says so. Go and try them.

It is an old maxim that "Competition is the life of trade." If so, "trade" in Clearfield has considerable "vitality" just now, and R. SHAW & SON have just received the most excellent and elegant Stock of Goods, brought into the county which they sell cheap for cash, at their New Store in the West end of the Mansion House.

The prospects of Clearfield were never brighter than at present. In view of the growing prosperity of our borough, no opportunity to secure property should be permitted to escape, and it will be seen, by reference to another column that Mr. W. M. REEDY has three lots for sale.

Official Directory of Clearfield County. PRESIDENT JUDGE: HON. JAMES BERNISIDE. Bellefonte. ASSOCIATE JUDGES: HON. RICHARD SHAW. Clearfield. HON. JOHN P. HOTT. Lumber City. PROTHONOTARY &c. WILLIAM PORTER. Clearfield.

SHERIFF: WILLIAM POWELL. Clearfield. DEPUTY SHERIFF: R. F. WARD. Clearfield.

JAILOR: HENRY STONE. Clearfield. COMMISSIONERS: ROBERT McHAFFEY. Bower. SAMUEL SCHOFF. Glen Hope. PHILIP HEVNER. Pennfield.

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK: GEORGE B. GOODLANDER. Luthersburg.

TREASURER: JOHN McPHERSON. Clearfield.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY: L. JACKSON CRANS, Esq. Clearfield.

COUNTY SURVEYOR: THOS. ROSS, Esq. Curwensville.

COUNTY AUDITORS: GEO. W. SCHOFF. Jeffries. C. KATZ. Clearfield. J. H. SEYLER. Luthersburg.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at the Clearfield Post-Office.

THOS. MAIL.—Leave every day, Sunday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Arrives at 6 P. M.

KARHORSE.—Leaves Clearfield, Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Saturday at 6 P. M.

SWAN'S MILLS.—Leaves Clearfield, Friday at 6 A. M.

GRAHAM.—Leaves Saturday at 9 A. M. Arrives same day at 4 P. M.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, July 13. Flour, per bbl. \$8.00 to \$8.25. Rye Flour, " 5.50 " 5.75. Wheat, " 3.75 " 4.00. Rye, per bush. 1.65 " 1.70. Rye, scarce at 1.12. Corn, scarce at .75. Oats, scarce at .57.

CLEARFIELD. FRIDAY, July 14. Flour, per bbl. \$10.50. Wheat, per bush. 2.50. Rye, " 1.25. Corn, " 1.124. Oats, " .62.

LUMBER TRADE. PORTSMOUTH, July 13, 1854. Select Com. and Pannel inch, half inch, \$25.00. Do. Callings, \$30.00. Samples, \$10.00. Shingles, \$15.00. Hemlock Boards, \$11.00. Hemlock Joint and Scantling, \$11.00.

Marriages.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. James J. Hamilton, Mr. CONRAD BAKER to Miss ANNE C. HUNTER, both of Jordan township, Clearfield county, Pa.

IMPROVED STOCK OF POULTRY.—SHANGHAI.—A number of the pure blood, and of the half breed of Shanghai fowls for sale at the Poultry Yard of W. M. REEDY, Curwensville, Pa. These fowls are very large, and remarkable for their mild and domestic disposition, their laying and nursing qualities, and for their healthiness.

Not one of their young have died or been sick this summer.

July 15, 1854.

JOHN RUSSELL & CO.—TANNERS & CURRIERS, Pennsville, Grantman Hills, Clearfield Co., Pa., keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment of leather, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices. Cash paid for hides.

July 15, 1854.

DAVID S. PLOTNER—would inform the travelling public, that he has opened a Temperance Hotel in New Washington, Clearfield Co., Pa. No pains will be spared to make all comfortable who make his house their temporary home. Good stabling, and every other convenience for keeping horses.

FRESH BEEF.—RADEBACH & MORROW, would inform the public, that they have fresh beef, for sale every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 3 o'clock at the Market House, Clearfield, Pa. July 15, 1854.

THE AMERICAN BOARDING HOUSE.—This establishment, that he has opened a public house, which he has furnished and fitted up in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of travellers and permanent boarders.

His charges will be moderate, and his house conducted in a decent, sober and orderly manner, where all quiet and peace loving people, who may visit Clearfield can find a temporary home.

July 15, 1854.

TAR.—The undersigned has just received and is selling at his shop on Third street, a superior article of tar. GEORGE ORR. Clearfield, July 5, 1854.

GOING IT ALONE.—The undersigned having just taken and kind the store formerly occupied by Patchin & Swan, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the city a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every thing else usually kept in a country store. Persons wishing to buy cheap and good Goods should not forget that he is determined not to be undersold by any store in the county. His motto is "a nifty penny rather than a slow sixpence."

S. C. PATCHIN. Glen Hope, July 5, 1854.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I believe it a good maxim that people should purchase goods whenever they please. But they should not buy too hastily, before they ascertain where they can be best suited. I would most respectfully invite all (Ladies in particular) to call at Mr. GEORGE W. ORR's, and examine his splendid assortment of goods that cannot be excelled in this section of country for cheapness, durability or style. They consist of Gentlemen's Boots of all descriptions and prices. Ladies and Gentlemen's gaiters of the latest style. Boys and Girls boots, shoes and gaiters. Children of all ages can be accommodated.

R. GLENNAN. June 27, 1854.

BROOK TYSON & REHN—Wholesale Dry Goods Store, No. 146, Market Street, Philadelphia. July 15, 1854-ly.

CLARK & HESSER, No. 18 South 4th Street Philadelphia, extensive dealers in Books and Stationery. June 15, 1854-ly.

DRY BEEF, of the best quality just received and for sale at W. F. IRWIN'S Cheap Store. June 14, '54.

STONE WARE, of every variety, cheap for cash at the Store of W. F. IRWIN. June 14, '54.

100 Barrels Fish, for sale at the Cheap Store of W. F. IRWIN. June 14, '54.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between S. C. PATCHIN & JOHN SWAN, under the style and firm of Patchin & Swan, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the books are left for collection in the hands of S. C. Patchin. Those persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will call immediately and settle up, or they will have the pleasure of paying costs. S. C. PATCHIN, JOHN SWAN.

Glen Hope, July 5, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Clearfield Borough, on Saturday the 22d day of July 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Lot No. 15 in the borough of Curwensville with a dwelling house, store house, stable and out-houses erected thereon, bounded by lot late the estate of John Scott on the West, Stephen Graff on the East and the Erie Turnpike on the North. About 75 acres, more or less, of Timber Land, in Pursuit township, Clearfield county, bounded by lands of Jonathan Snyder, Kitchen and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Smith. WILLIAM POWELL, Sheriff. July 5, 1854.

DANIEL BENNER, Cabinet maker. Shop same as formerly occupied by David Sackett, Clearfield, Pa., keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Furniture, and manufactures to order at City prices, all kinds of Cabinet ware, Dining and Pier tables, Dressing cases, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Spring bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Safes, Bureaus, Marble Topped Desks, &c., &c. Cash made, and patrons attended on one short notice. June 27, 1854-ly.

BLACKSMITHING.—The subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into co-partnership, and intend carrying on the business of Blacksmithing, in all its various branches, at the old stand of GEORGE ORR, on Third St. Clearfield. They hope, by strict attention to business, and being constantly furnished with a good assortment of iron, to be able to render satisfaction to all who may patronize them. Every effort will be made to have their work done according to promise, and in a substantial manner. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work—and cash never refused.

Their shop will be open from daylight on Monday morning until 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, of each week. GEORGE ORR, JOHN KLINGER. June 27, 1854.

SPLENDID NEW STORE.—R. SHAW & SON have just returned from the city with an entire new stock of Goods, which they offer for sale on the very lowest terms, at the old stand lately occupied by A. M. HILLS, West end of the Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa. Their stock of goods has been selected with great care, and a better and cheaper assortment was never brought into Clearfield county.

They defy all competition, and invite the public to call and examine their goods. Their stock is entirely new, and as cheap, if not cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. R. SHAW, A. M. HILLS. June 27, 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—We the subscribers intend to make application to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for an Act of Assembly to incorporate a Banking Company, with Banking and discounting privileges, to be called the "Clearfield Bank" and located at the Borough of Clearfield, with a capital of One hundred thousand dollars. A. K. WRIGHT, JAMES T. LEONARD, JAMES B. GRAHAM, ELLIS LEWIN, JOHN SHAW, J. W. WEAVER, J. B. MCENALLY. June 27, 1854-6m.

JUST ARRIVED—the splendid stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Frimings, &c. recently